

BookletChartTM

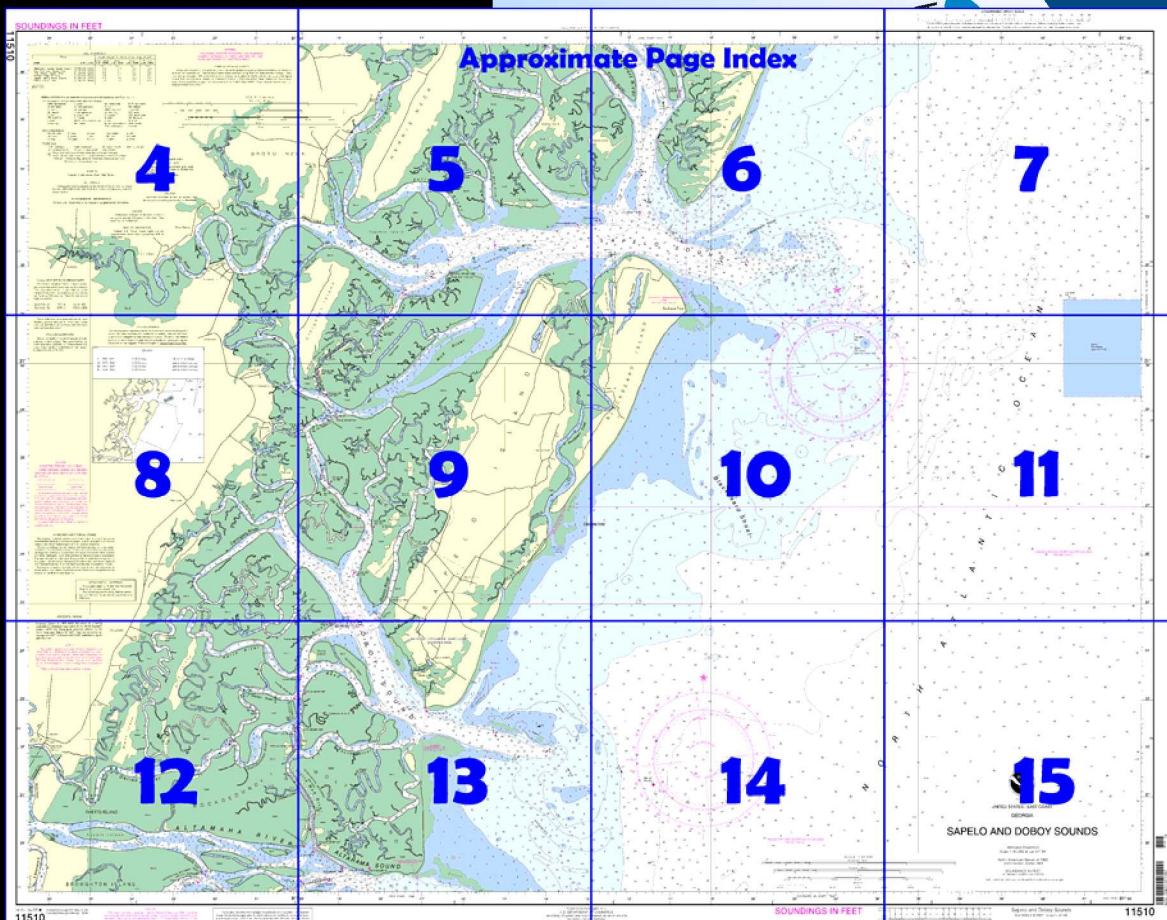
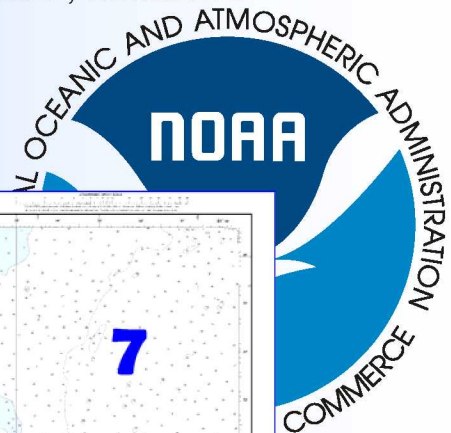
Sapelo and Doboy Sounds

(NOAA Chart 11510)

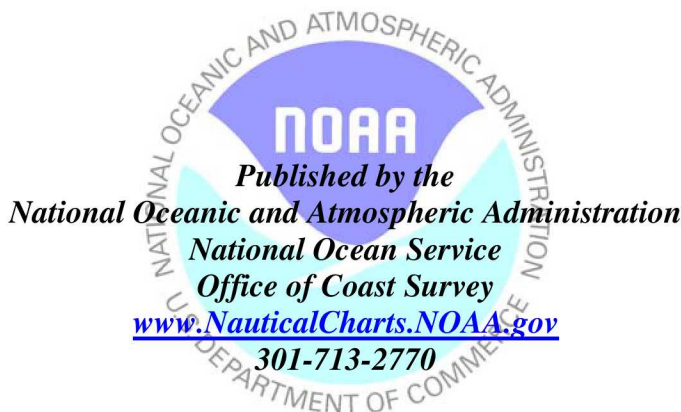


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

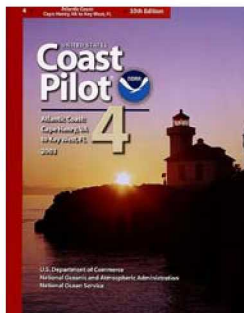
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(48) **St. Catherine's Island** is flat and much of it is marshy with the higher part heavily wooded.

(53) A lighted whistle buoy is 15 miles off the entrance. Vessels should stay in a depth of over 5 fathoms until the bar channel buoys are seen because shoals extend 5 miles offshore.

(54) With the aid of the chart, and on a rising tide and a smooth sea, vessels should have no difficulty in entering during daylight by following the buoys. A changeable area with

shoaling to 1 foot was reported in 31°32'29"N., 81°08'01"W., 0.75 mile eastward of **Experiment Shoal**. A swash channel between Experiment Shoal and St. Catherine's Island has a least depth of 1 foot. Another unmarked channel south of the main channel has a depth of 8 feet and is used by fishing boats.

(56) In the entrance to the sound the velocities of flood and ebb are 2.1 and 2.5 knots, respectively.

(58) **South Newport River**, the depth was 5 feet through **Cross Tide Creek** to its junction with North Newport River, thence 5 feet to the Intracoastal Waterway. **Sapelo River** is used by small fishing boats, except below **Front River** which forms a part of the Intracoastal Waterway.

(59) A draft of 13 feet could be carried from the deeper waters of Sapelo River into the mouth of Front River, at the head of which a channel through **Creighton Narrows** offers passage to **Old Teakettle Creek** and thence to **Doboy Sound**.

(61) Shrimp boats base at **Shellman Bluff** on **Broro River**, known as **Shellman Creek**. Berths with electricity, gasoline, water, ice, and marine supplies are available. With local knowledge 5 feet could be carried up Julinton River and Broro River to the shrimp dock. Other facilities are at **Continent Bluff** and **Dallas Bluff** on Julinton River. These include gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, provisions, and lodging.

(62) **Pine Harbor**, the depth was 1 foot from the junction of Sapelo River and the Intracoastal Waterway to the landing at Pine Harbor.

(64) Blackbeard Island and the marshes surrounding Blackbeard Creek make up **Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge**.

(65) **Grays Reef National Marine Sanctuary** has been established to protect and preserve the live bottom ecosystem and other natural resources of Grays Reef. The sanctuary comprises a 16.7-square-mile area 18 miles east of Sapelo Island.

(66) **Doboy Sound** entrance is 1 mile wide and obstructed by shifting shoals extending 4.5 miles offshore. Vessels should stay in a depth of 5 fathoms or more until the entrance buoys are sighted. If there is too much sea to cross the bar, vessels are advised to enter via St. Simons Sound and the Intracoastal Waterway.

(67) A cluster of fish havens is eastward of Doboy Sound; the outermost is marked by a private unlighted buoy 20 miles eastward of the entrance to the sound. A sunken wreck is 6.5 miles east of the entrance.

(68) The marked channel over the bar at the entrance to Doboy Sound is not safe for strangers except on a rising tide and a smooth sea. The bar has been changing over the past years. The depth was 5 feet. An unmarked swash channel with a least depth of 5 feet makes into the sound close under the south point of **Sapelo Island**.

(69) **Doboy Sound** extends northwest 5 miles from the bar with a width of 0.8 mile. Tidal currents in the sound have a velocity of 2 knots at the entrance. Good anchorage is found anywhere in the channel of the sound upstream from **Commodore Island** except in the cable area.

(71) **Duplin River** is a small stream 5 miles long. Submerged piling extend off the northwest side of the entrance. The depth was 9 feet from the entrance to **Pumpkin Hammock**, thence 6 feet for 2 miles.

(72) **Sapelo Island** is on the southerly end of Sapelo Island at the head of Lighthouse Creek. The town is reached on high tide only. In an emergency some services and supplies can be obtained here. The depth was less than 2 feet at the creek entrance and bare halfway to the town.

(73) **Old Teakettle Creek** enters the sound from north 1 mile northwest of Duplin River and forms a part of the Intracoastal Waterway. **Shellbluff Creek** had a depth of 5 feet to the small packing plant at **Valona**.

(74) **Atwood Creek** and **Hudson Creek** are small streams emptying into the head of Doboy Sound from the northwest. The depth in Atwood Creek was 5 feet for a distance of 2 miles, and 6 feet in Hudson Creek to the mouth of the small creek leading to a small shrimp-packing plant at **Meridian Landing**. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, and ice are available from the plant in an emergency. A sunken wreck was reported in Hudson Creek 1.4 miles above the mouth.

(78) **Darien River**. The depth was 7 feet from Doboy Sound through the Intracoastal Waterway and Darien River to the bridge at Darien. Care is necessary when navigating this river due to the shoals and floating snags.

(79) **Darien**. Gasoline, diesel fuel, ice, fresh water, and supplies are available. The depth of water alongside the wharves was 8 to 15 feet.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 01/07
Corrected through LNM Aug. 28/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 31° 28'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Georgia plane coordinate grid (east zone) is indicated on this chart at 20,000 foot intervals thus: - + -
The last three digits are omitted.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Savannah, GA	KEC-85	162.400 MHz
Jesup, GA	WXJ-28	162.450 MHz
Brunswick, GA	WWH-39	162.425 MHz

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth is 12 feet from Savannah River to St. Simons Sound, Ga.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.807" northward and 0.638" eastward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Oy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstrn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Sapelo Island, Doboy Sound, GA	(31°23'N/081°17'W)	7.4	7.0	0.2
Pine Harbor, Sapelo River, GA	(31°33'N/081°22'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound, GA	(31°32'N/081°12'W)	7.5	7.1	0.2
Dog Hamrock, Sapelo River, GA	(31°32'N/081°16'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
Hudson Creek Entrance, Doboy Sound	(31°27'N/081°21'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
Darien, Darien River, GA	(31°22'N/081°26'W)	7.9	7.5	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11510

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Sapelo Island, Doboy Sound, GA	(31°23'N/081°17'W)	7.4	7.0	0.2
Pine Harbor, Sapelo River, GA	(31°35'N/081°22'W)	7.0	7.4	0.2
Blackbird Island, Sapelo Sound, GA	(31°32'N/081°12'W)	7.5	7.1	0.2
Dog Hammock, Sapelo River, GA	(31°32'N/081°16'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
Hudson Creek Entrance, Doboy Sound	(31°27'N/081°21'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
Darien, Darien River, GA	(31°22'N/081°26'W)	7.9	7.5	0.2

Datums: () indicate in datum column indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real time water levels, tide predictions, and tide current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Jul 2007).

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
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A alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBS obscured	Rot rotating
B back	iso isophase	OC occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OR orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	OSC oscillating	SI M x radial miles
DIA diaphane	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
FI flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo Morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:
Bld boulders Co coral gy gray Oys oysters so soft
bk broken G gravel Rk rock Sh shells
Cl clay Gs grass M mud S sand sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized Obstr obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
2L wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal except clear to the depth indicated
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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Brunswick, GA	WWH-39	162.425 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

B1 1990 - 2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2 1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	range
B4 1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	range

Joins page 8

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SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

Statute Miles

Yards

Meters

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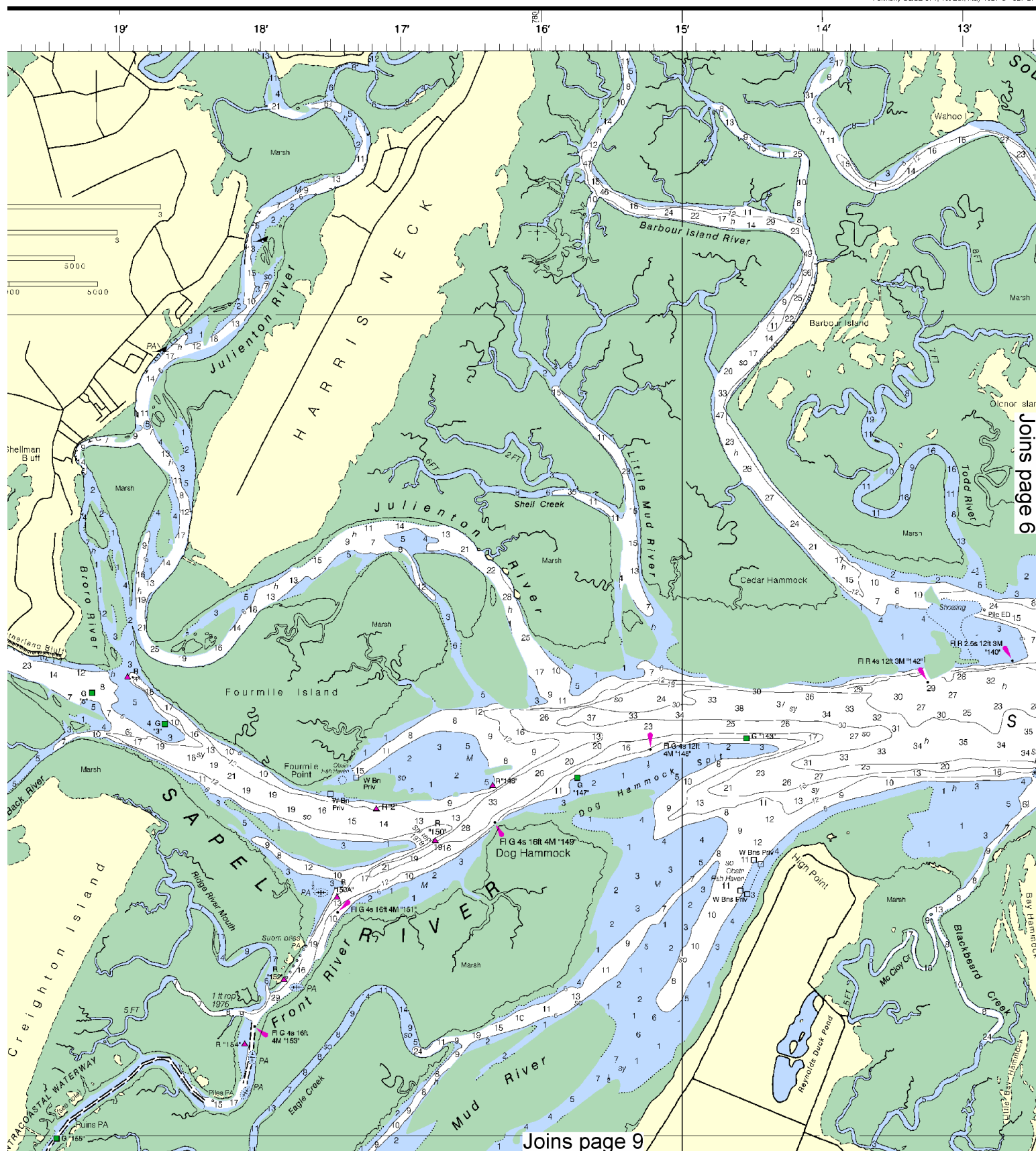
SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.

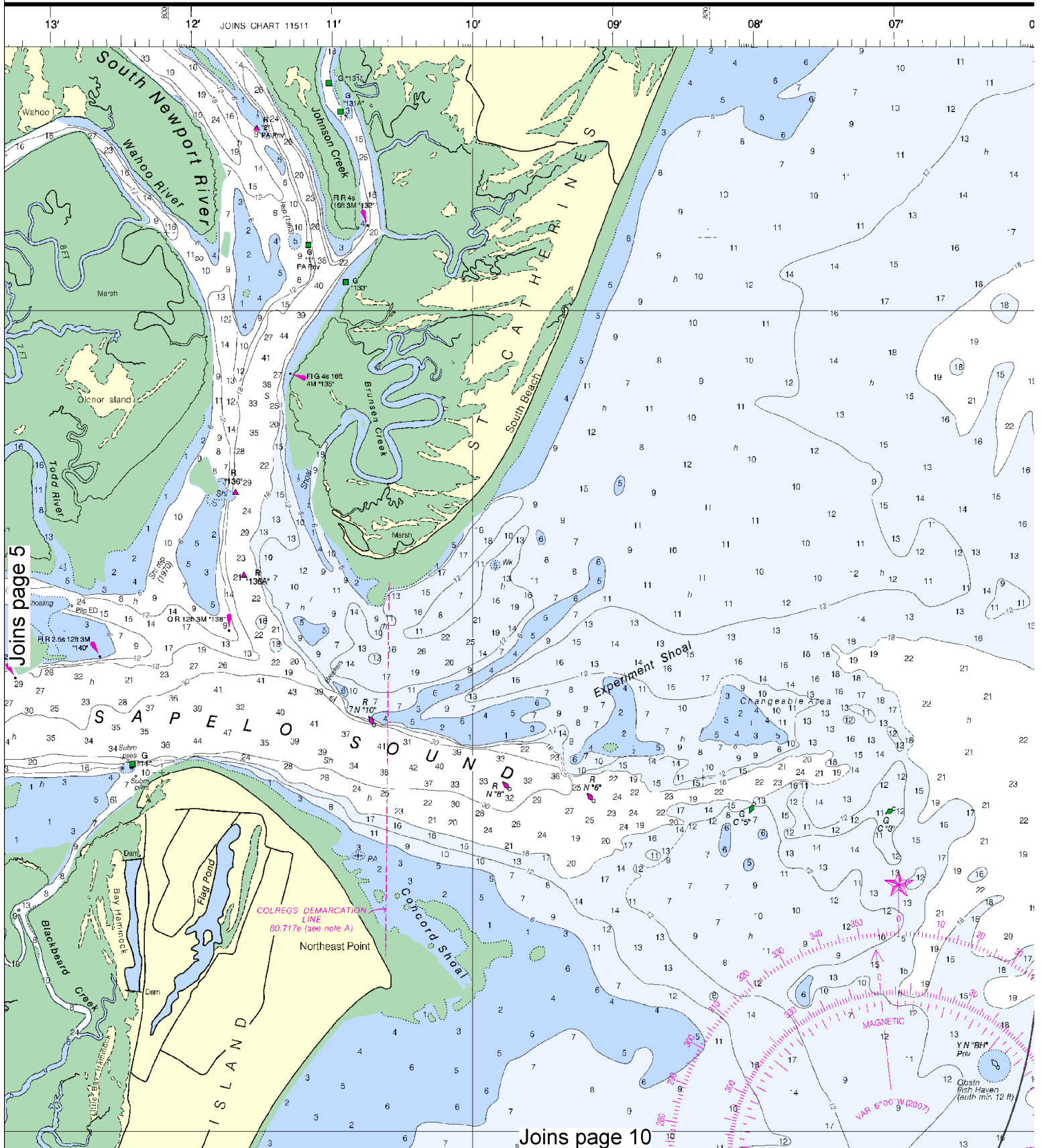


4

North



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:57143. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

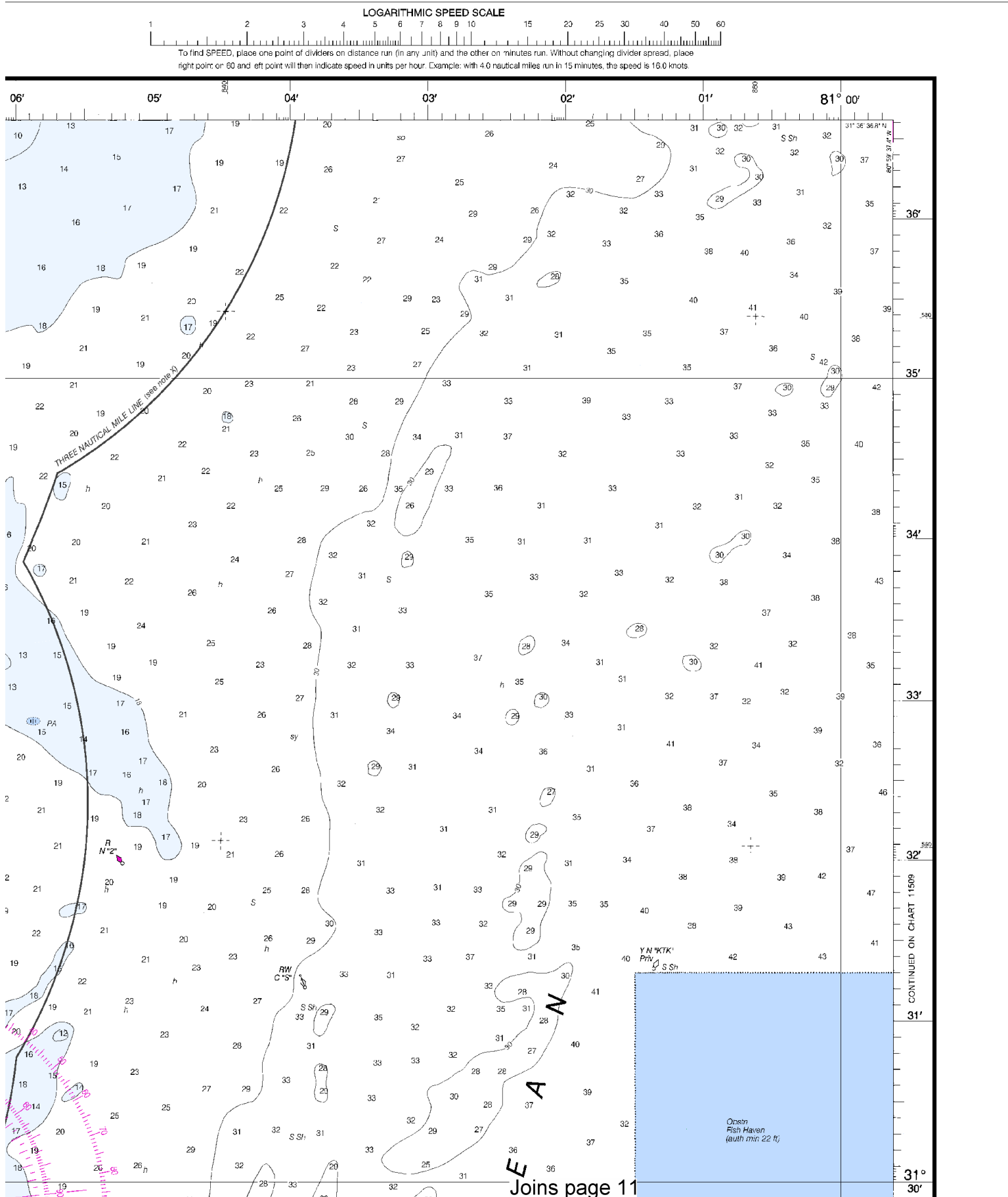


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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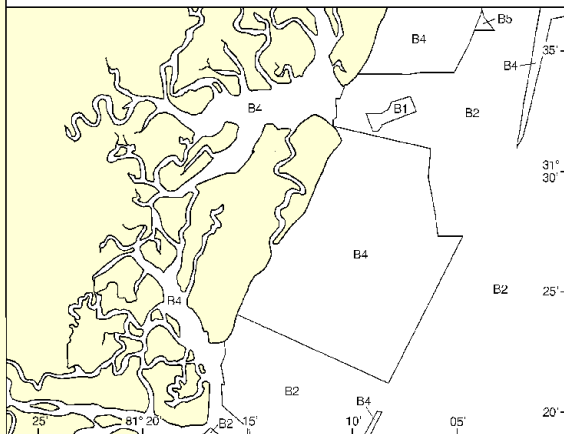
Joins page 4

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B2 1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 1834 - 1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



NOTE X

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NOTE A

Joins page 12

8

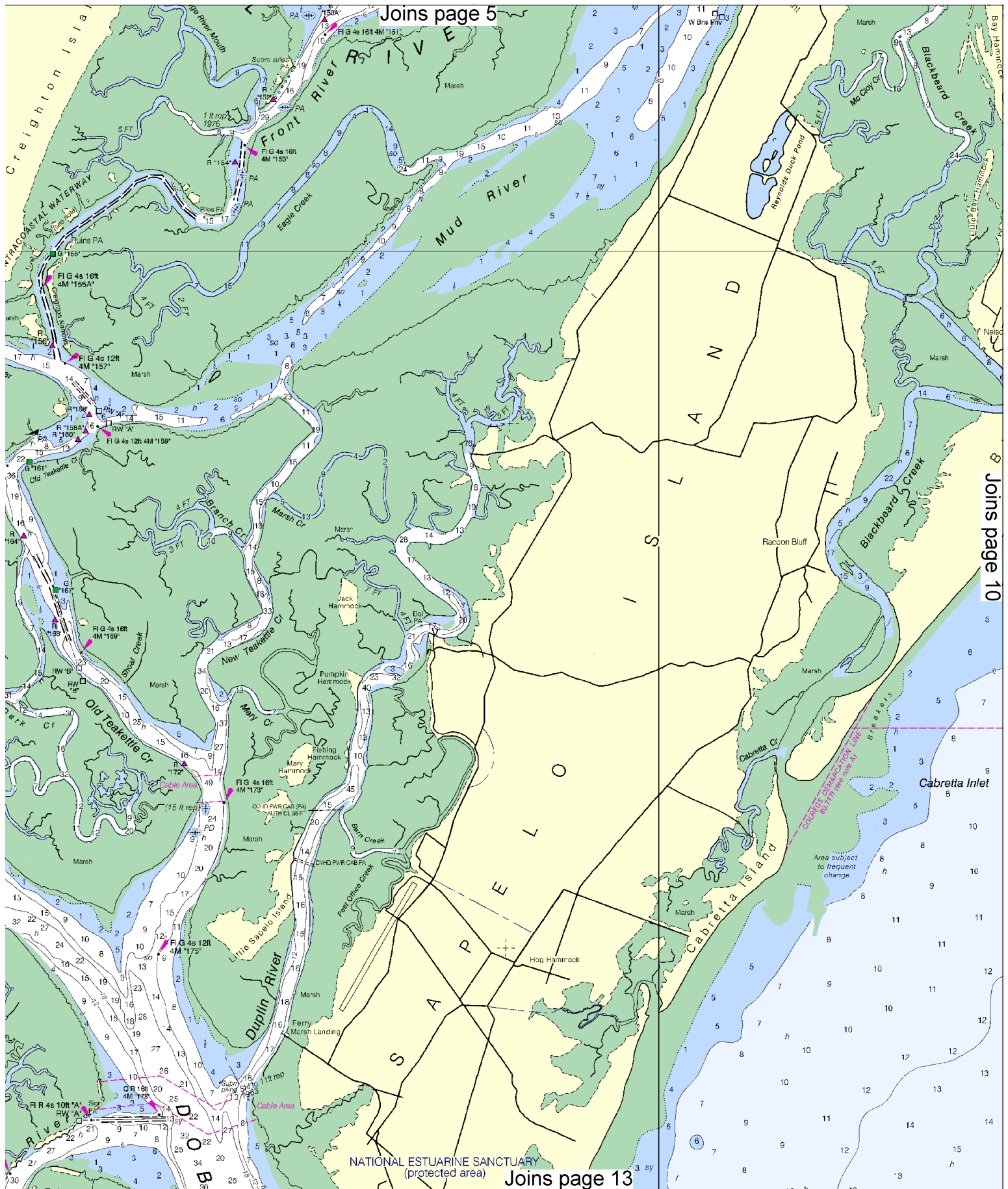


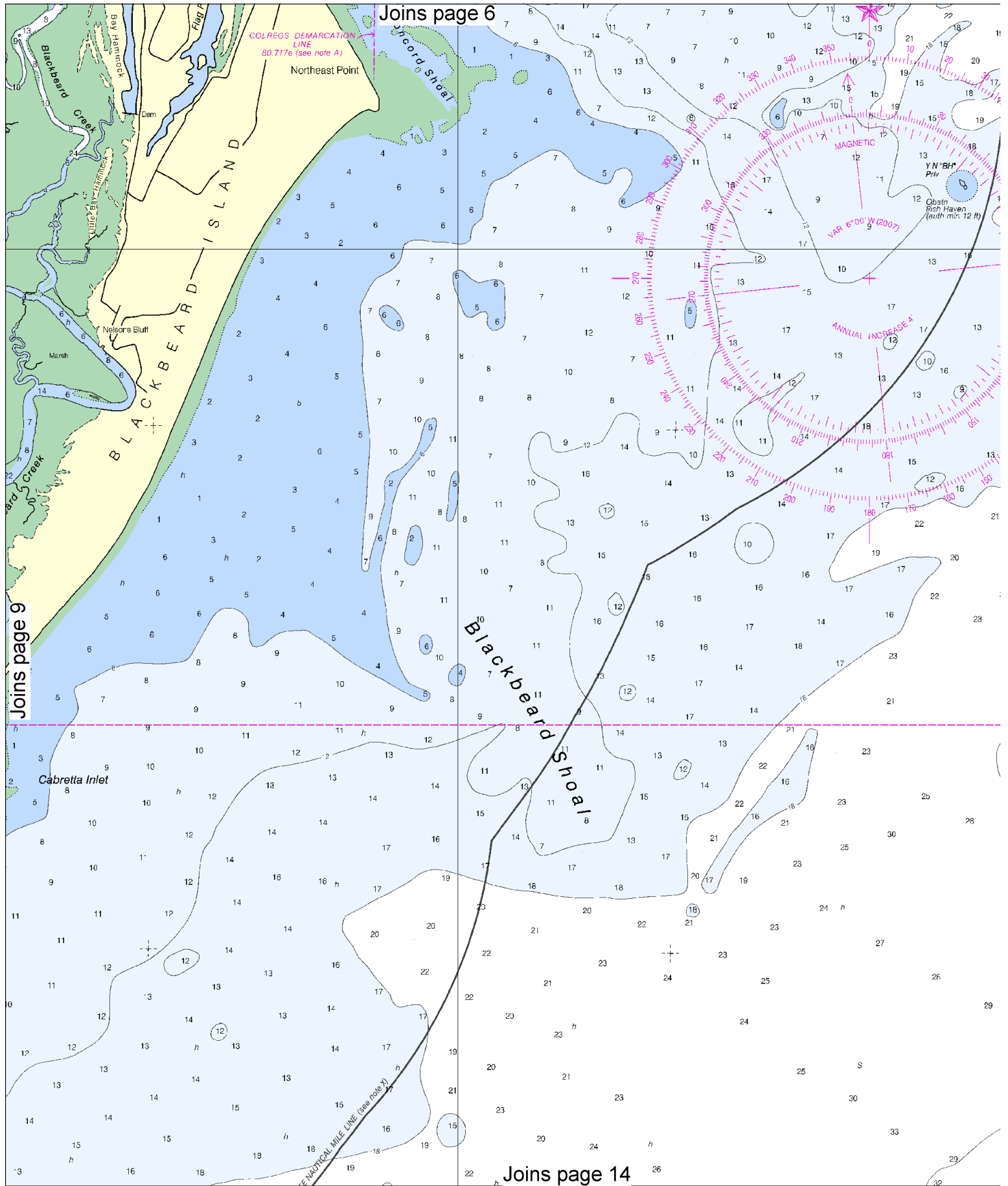
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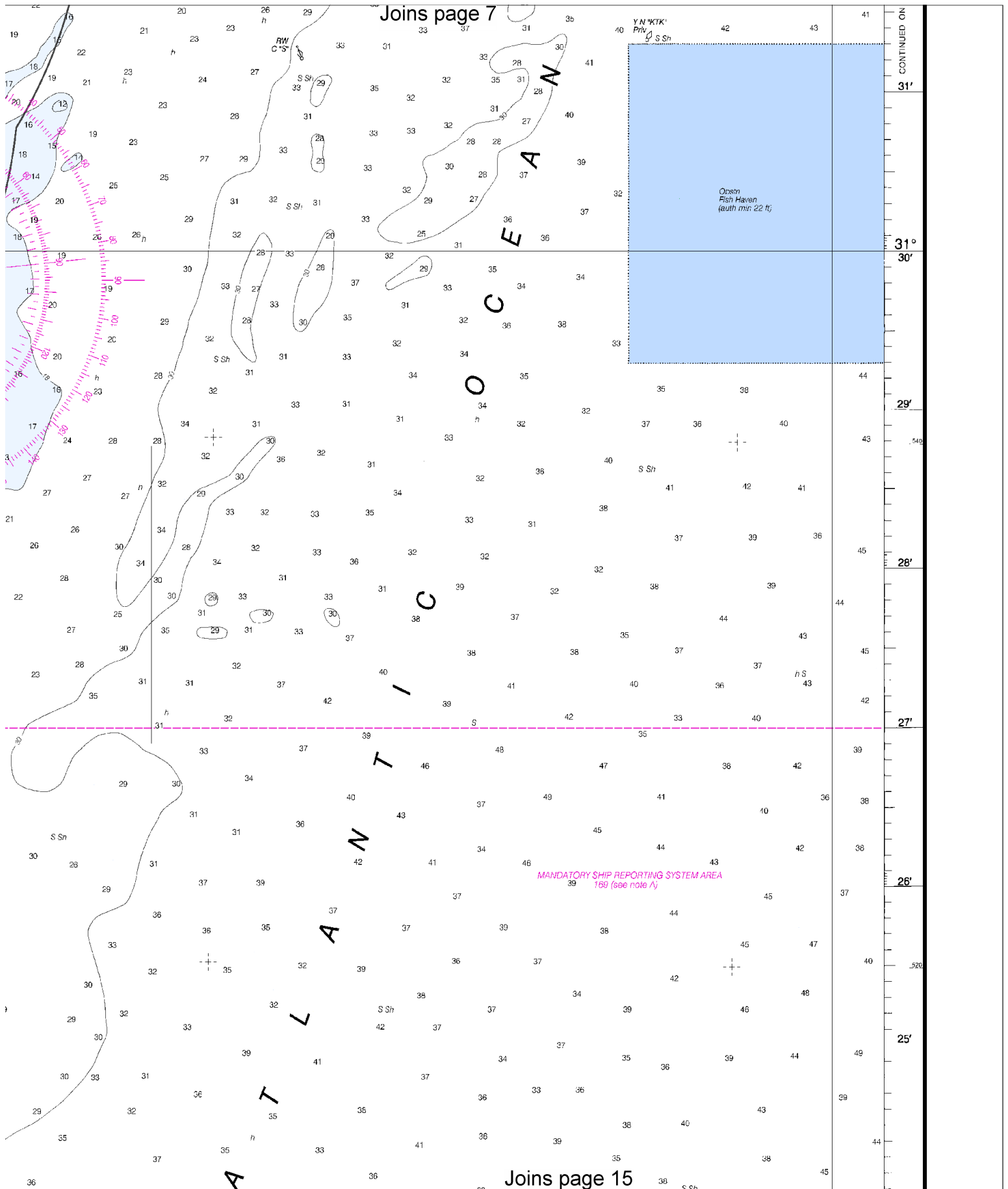
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

Joins page 8

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

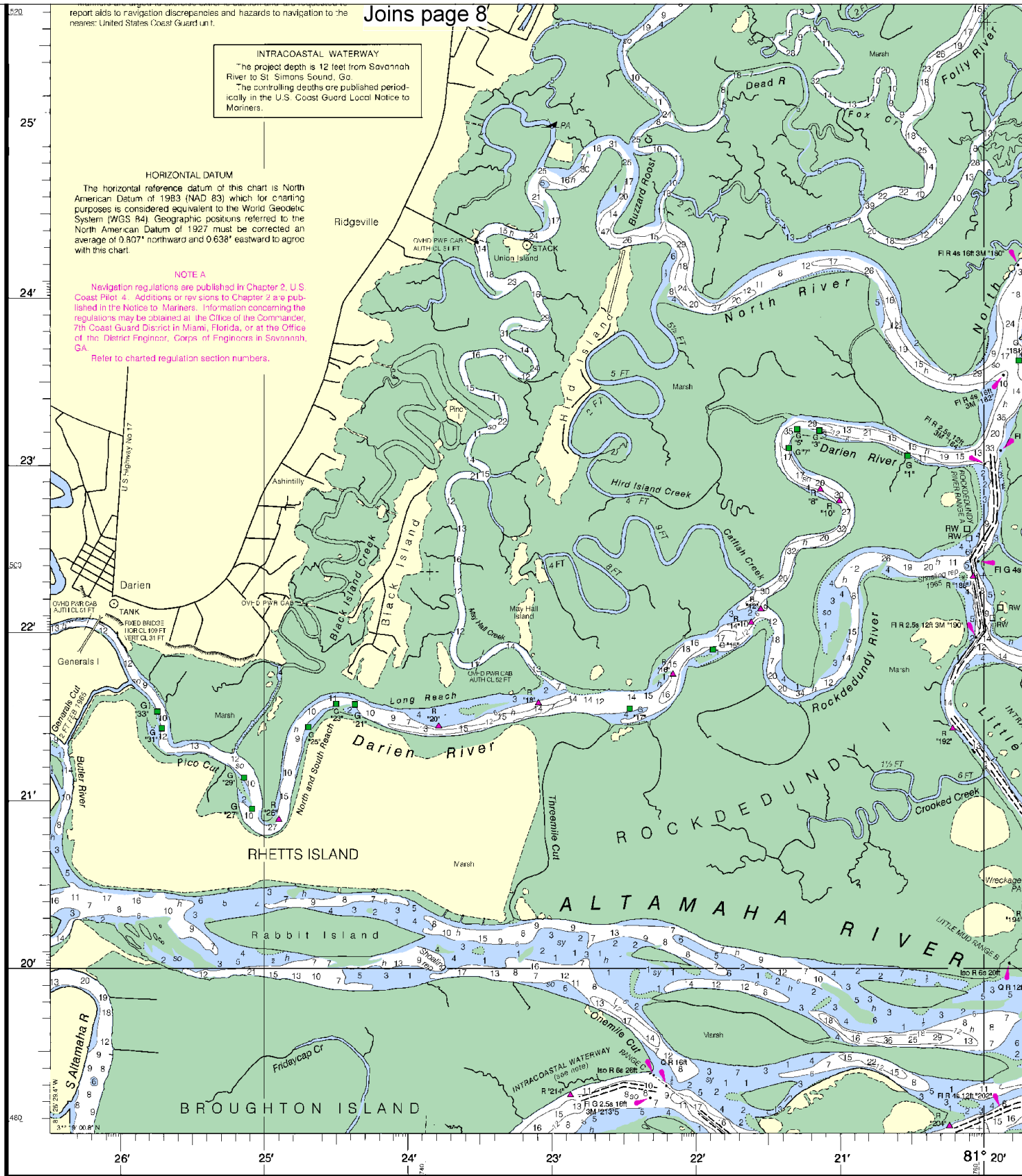
The project depth is 12 feet from Savannah River to St. Simons Sound, Ga.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.807" northward and 0.638" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, GA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



20th Ed., Sep. 07 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 01/07
Corrected through LNM Aug. 28/07

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CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to conform with the requirements of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) in providing this chart to the Chief, Marine Corps Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20912.

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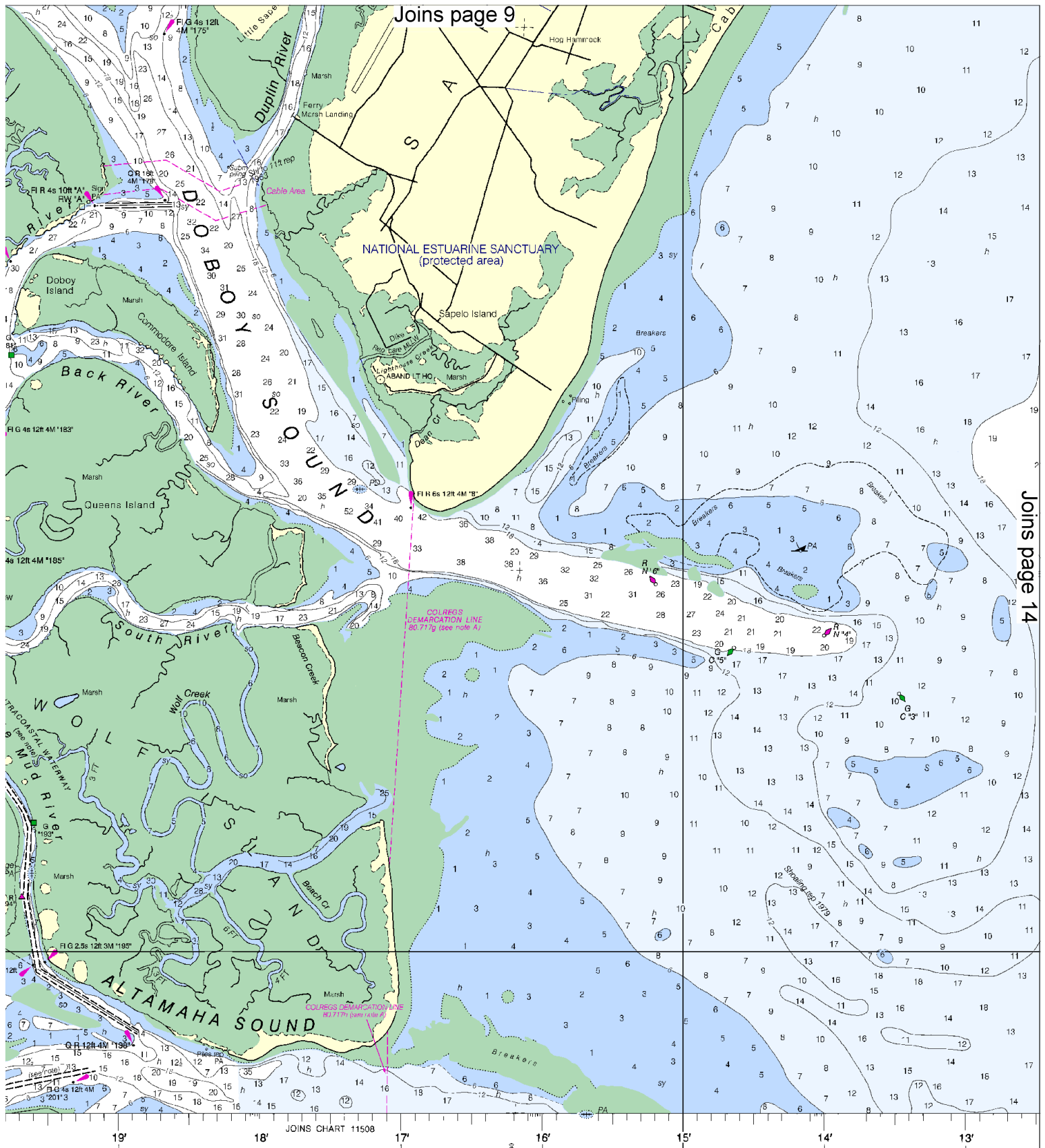


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

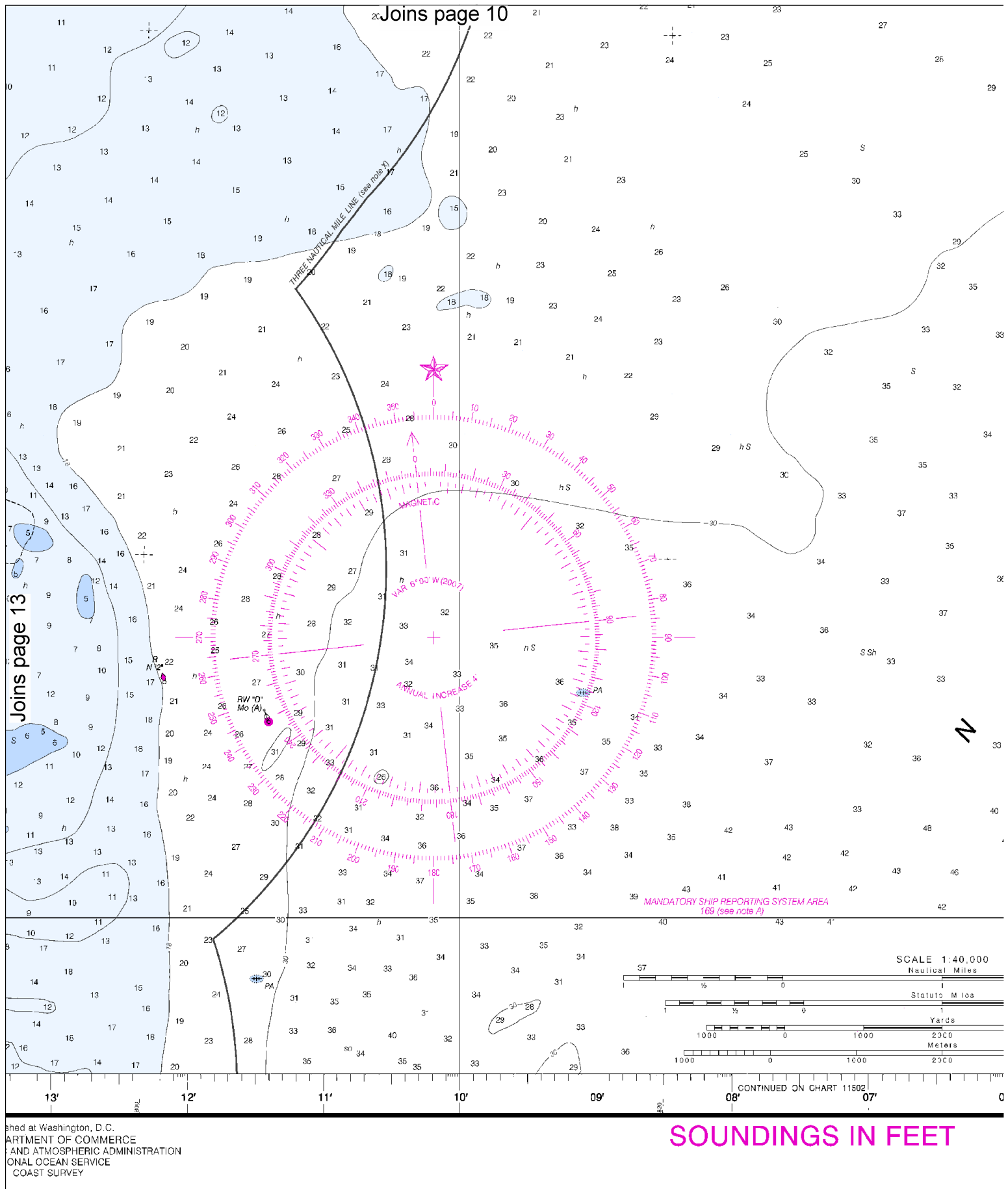
See Note on page 5.

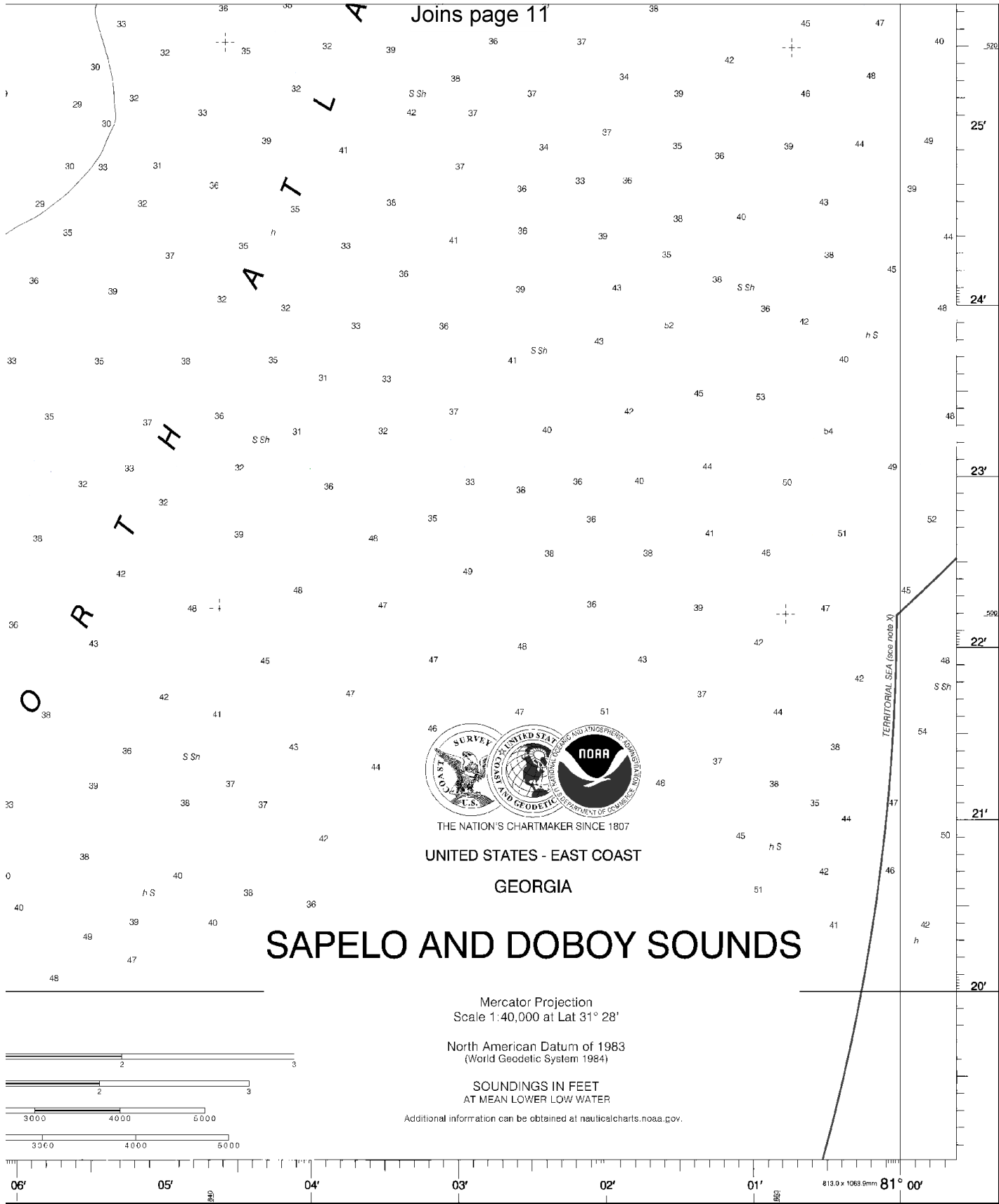




o promote safe navigation. The National
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 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

GEORGIA

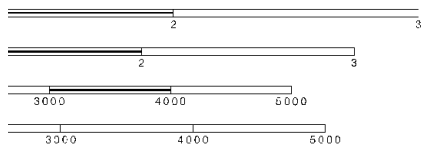
SAPELO AND DOBOY SOUNDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 31° 28'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.



FAHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Feet	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
Meters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Sapelo and Doboy Sounds
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11510



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Tybee – 912-786-5440

Coast Guard Brunswick – 912-267-9010

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

GA Dept. of Natural Resources – 800-241-4113

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.